

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.
Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Wharfedale, President of the Council.
Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor.
Duke of Buckingham, Privy Seal.
Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.
Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary.
Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.
The Duke of Wellington, in the Cabinet without office.
Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty.
The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade.
Sir F. Pollock, Attorney General.
Sir W. Follett, Solicitor-General.
Lord Lowther, Postmaster-General.
Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War.
Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster-General.
Earl de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Eliot, Secretary for Ireland.
W. E. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

From the Standard of September 3:—
In correction of and in addition to, our statements of Ministerial appointments, we have to-day to mention the following names:—
Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir Henry Hardinge are to have seats in the Cabinet, with their respective offices. This is certain.
Lord Granville Somerset, it is now understood, is to have the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Earl of Lincoln, the Woods and Forests.
The Duke of Rutland, to be Lord Chamberlain.
Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain.
Mr. Sidney Herbert, with Sir Thomas Fremantle, Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.
Viscount Canning, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Hope, (Weymouth) Under Secretary for the Colonies.
Her Majesty held a private Council at Clarence, September 3, when several of the late ministry gave up the insignia of their offices, and many of the members of the new cabinet were sworn in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Express.
WASHINGTON, Sep. 18th, 1841.
The President-to-day removed Leonard Jarvis, Navy Agent at Boston, and Mr. Vincent Brown is appointed in his stead. As I understand, there was abundance of proof of Mr. Jarvis's interfering in elections.
The President has also ordered some removals to-day among the principal Post-Offices in the State of New York, in the large towns, which have not been touched as yet by reform. Anon, I shall give you further particulars.
There is no truth in the report that the President has interfered with the Collector of New York, in forbidding him the exercise of a fair discretion and judgment in removals from office.
John Tyler is not about to be proscriptive, but he intends to carry out the principles of Gen. Harrison, as laid down in the circular signed by Mr. Webster.
Pay not the least heed to the outcry that John Tyler has turned his coat. Unfortunately he differs with many of us on the subject of a Bank, but his heart is sound to the core. If the Whig Politicians are not stark mad, they won't run from the fruits of a twelve-year contest for the sake of a Bank, or fall upon their own swords just as they are flushed with victory.

Correspondence of the Express.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.
There is no reason for the great outcry that is made in some parts of the North against President Tyler, nor are these complaints founded upon policy, or do they consult the best interests founded upon policy, or do they consult the best interests of the Whig party. And, if I do not very much mistake, they who are now promoting disorder and division in our ranks will retrace their steps within ninety days.
What if Mr. Ewing has been ill-treated? what if the Harrison Cabinet has been broken up, is there ground in that for disorganizing the Whig party, and throwing all our conquests to the winds? Are we to denounce the President of our choice, because he had personal misunderstandings with some of the Members of his Cabinet, or because he differs even with a large majority of his party upon the character of a Banking operation.
Again, will the friends of a Bank further the progress of their principles, or facilitate the adoption of them by arraying themselves against one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and adding to the already powerful Loco Foco opposition that of this branch of the Government. The friends of a Bank, if they are wise, will commit themselves to no such policy, but will cling to the Executive, under whose sanction alone for three years, can they hope a fiscal institution.

They who wage war with the President upon this subject say in fact, that this question of Bank was the issue, or principal issue between us and the late administration, whereas it was but one of the elements of the contest, though a great one to be sure, yet with the knowledge that a small portion of our party was opposed to a Bank, of which portion Mr. Tyler was one.
The great outcry, however, that some whigs set up against President Tyler, is founded as it seems to me, upon the presumption that he is not a whig. I have no faith or belief in the allegation. We shall soon see, the whole country will soon see, that except on this bank question, he is every inch a Whig. The President will, I am sure, soon make demonstrations, that he is changed in nothing, and that he is just as firm in what is right, as many of us see he is, in what we think is wrong. No calumny can be greater than to say John Tyler has gone over to the Loco Focos. They who spread such a report will soon repent of their hasty judgment and impression.

¶ We hardly know which scolds the President the hardest the loco or the Whig papers. The former like the veto, but the last part of it is sour grapes to them—they do not like to see the President throwing himself, as he does, into the hands of the Whigs, and promising to suggest a plan for a fiscal agent himself at the regular session. The Whigs scold because they are disappointed in not having a bank at the present session, to satisfy the wants of the nation.
Scolding does no good, as the ladies well know, so we propose to wait hoping for the best, and, expecting good will come from present evil.—*Californian*.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton:
GENTLEMEN: Lest any misapprehension should exist as to the reasons which should have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues. I wish to say that I remain in my place first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet by the voluntary act of its own members.
I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution under the authority of Congress to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig people—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the 2d place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department.

I am, gentlemen respectfully, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Important from the Frontier—An American Citizen Kidnapped by the British.

The following outrage far exceeds anything that has transpired since the commencement of the border troubles. If the people of the United States continue to submit to such invasions they are unworthy the name of freemen.

Alburgh Springs, Sept. 20, 1841.

Mr. Editor: A circumstance occurred in this neighborhood last night, which in these times of excitement may be of sufficient interest to obtain a place in the columns of your paper. The circumstances were as follows: Last night about 2 or 3 o'clock an armed force (from the other side of the line) of some twelve or fifteen men entered the house of a Mr. Brown, in search of one James Grogan who had arrived at Browns (a brother-in-law of his) the previous evening; they first entered the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who immediately raised an alarm for a hired man and son of Mr. B. then in their lodging room, the mob immediately placed a bayonet at each of their breasts threatening that if they uttered another word they would run them through. As soon as they found their mistake they then entered the room occupied by Grogan—gagged him, and dragged him from his bed to a wagon in the street, and made off with him towards the lines, leaving all his clothes, a hat, bayonet and a handkerchief behind. These are all the facts to be obtained here. I am told that the cause of this treatment to Grogan, is that he was connected with the firing of buildings on this frontier in the late rebellion. Grogan has a wife and a large family of children, at Lockport, N. Y. from whence he had lately come to this place on business.

A VISITOR AT THE SPRINGS.
By a gentleman direct from the scene of this outrage, we learn that Mr. Grogan was severely wounded in his attempts to escape, having his thigh run through by a bayonet and a serious injury inflicted in his side. This occurred about four miles this side the line. How long are the people of the United States to submit to outrages of this nature!—*Burlington Free Press*.

THE WOMEN FOR INVENTION! The Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot tell a capital temperance story. A farmer, belonging somewhere in Iowa, bought a keg of whiskey and carried it home. Well knowing that his better half occasionally took a "drop or so" if it came in her way, and now and then would have a drop at all events, he endeavored to conceal the keg from her by suspending it in his barn somewhere near the ridge-pole. The eagle-eyed or rather "hawk-eyed" wife got sight of it, however, and resolved upon obtaining a taste. It was impossible for her to reach it. At length she hit upon the following expedient, which worked to a charm. Taking down her husband's rifle, she put in a charge with a good ball, and taking deliberate aim at the keg, tapped it with the ball, and brought down the whiskey at the first shot! Having a tub previously prepared, she was thus enabled to catch all, without losing a drop, and left her poor husband to weep over and wonder at the loss of his whiskey.—*Lowell Journal*.

PRETTY SHARP.—The Proprietors of Pierpoint's Church in Boston, since his acquisition by a Council have held a meeting, elected a new set of officers opposed to Mr. P. and talk seriously of mortgaging the church to defray the expenses of trial. The Boston Times refers to this contemplated act thus:—
"The officers elected are, no doubt, worthy and honorable men, and we sincerely hope, if the matter is not already gone too far, that they will as a Christian Corporation, pause, ere they complete a mortgage which their own hot passions alone incurred. We have often heard of mortgaging a temple dedicated to the worship of the living God; to pay a lawyers bill, seems to us like 'mortgaging High Heaven to supply the wants of Hell!'"

FRESH AND BLOOD TURNING TO BUTTERFLIES.—We published a few days since an account of a shower of a material which looked like flesh and blood. It has been explained to have been nothing more nor less than a deposit left upon the tobacco plants by a species of Butterflies (Lepidoptera) which in emerging from the chrysalis state always discharge a reddish fluid, which "in some instances where their numbers have been considerable has produced the appearance of a shower of blood."—*Troy Whig*.

THE BANK QUESTION IN CANADA.—Our neighbors in Canada are almost as much agitated respecting a Bank as we are on this side of the line. The question with them, however, assumes a different aspect than it does with us. While we are proposing a Bank without issue, they are proposing one with no banking power at all except that of issue. The plan is to

charter a Bank having power to issue one million pounds in currency on this basis—one person or institution depositing one third coin and two thirds government securities bearing interest, shall be entitled to an equal amount of "Provincial Bank" notes. After £1,000,000 have been issued in this way, the Bank to have the power of making further issues to an unlimited extent on the basis of bullion deposit only. The Provincial Bank notes to constitute the only legal paper circulation, and to be receivable every where throughout the united provinces, in payment of public dues.

The design of this is to fund the Provincial debt in effect, to make the currency uniform, and to guard against the ruinous fluctuations arising from expansion and contraction.—Every body who chooses can carry on the banking business, but can do it only with Provincial Bank paper. The profits of the issuing Bank will be the interest on the Government securities it holds, and after defraying expenses they will be devoted to the prosecution of works of internal improvement. The question just now is discussed pro and con with great zeal, and we should not be surprised if "Bank" or "anti Bank" should be made the watch words of Canadian politics.—*Buff. Com. Ad.*

TEA COFFEE AND RAIL-ROAD IRON.—As we supposed would be the case, tea and coffee are made free articles in the Revenue bill, and Rail Road Iron is taxed. There were not twenty Whigs in both Houses of Congress in favor of taxing tea and coffee, and it was only by a dextrous movement of the loco focos that they introduced it to the house the bill made to effect the Whigs in the Vermont, Maine and other elections. What would not the loco focos do to cheat and to gain votes?

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.

The McLeod case, in anticipation of the trial on Monday next, is exciting a great deal of interest in the community, from the fact that a fever is brewing to create more excitement than could well be aroused without some extraordinary effort to excite the public mind. The jury is empanelled for the trial, and their names published. All of them are known as good men and true, and no one doubts that the trial will be impartial. The evidence, however, it is probable from present appearances, will be of a very conflicting character. A Board of Commission is now in session in Toronto, Upper Canada, for the purpose of proving an alibi. Others will endeavor to make good the charge that he was present upon the occasion, and seen to enter the boats at Chippewa on the night the "Caroline" was burnt. The trial will excite great interest, and the town will be crowded upon the occasion. The counsel, as you know, are very able. WILLIS HALL for the State and JOSHUA SPENCER for the prisoner.—*Nat. Intel*

Trouble in Canada.—The British armed steamships Minos and Toronto are moored in the river between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. We learn that last night some persons unknown got a cannon on the island, and fired several times at the vessels, with what effect we are unable to say.—*Buffalo Advertiser*.

The same paper informs us that 65 kegs of powder were taken from the magazine near Lockport on Friday night last. Gen. Scott was at Lewiston last week, and superintended the mounting of the cannon on Fort Niagara.

REV. MR. VAN ZANDT.—The arraignment of this gentleman before the ecclesiastical tribunal on Wednesday ended without accomplishing anything—the principal witness, Miss Muddick, declining to appear until the civil suit had been tried by the legal court and jury. The case will be tried early in December, and the ecclesiastical tribunal will re-assemble on the third Tuesday of the same month. We understand that the young lady has acted in this matter under the advice of counsel.—*Rochester Democrat*.

THE HON. JOHN SERGEANT has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from Philadelphia. The Governor has ordered the election to fill the vacancy on the same day as the general election Pennsylvania, viz. Oct. 12. The persons spoken of to succeed him, are Joseph R. Chandler, Josiah Randall, and Wm. B. Reed.

MR. CRITTENDEN. The Alexandria Gazette says that it is thought the President will nominate Mr. Crittenden late Attorney General, to the seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, to be made vacant by the resignation of Judge McLean, just appointed Secretary of War. Should this arrangement be made, and Mr. Crittenden be placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, the situation would be as greatly adorned by his high judicial attainments as it would, no doubt, be consonant with his own feelings.

THE LAND BILL.
We understand, and are glad to be able to inform our readers, that the bill providing for the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and for a permanent General Pre-emption in the Public Lands, has received the signature of the President of the United States, and is now a law. It has not been officially announced, probably because the House of Representatives (to which body the announcement is to be made) adjourned yesterday too early to allow it to be done.

POSITION OF THE WHIG PARTY.—Our Tory opponents profess to see, in the disagreement between the Whig Party and the President, in relation to a Bank, signs a general convulsion, which is to result in the downfall of that Party—and we are sorry to say that there are those whom we number among our friends, who are given to despond, and who gather gloom from every little reverse that occurs. They seem to expect that every thing should go right—and that, without any effort of their own, the whole business of the party should be conducted just according to their notions of propriety. Without energy enough to have done much towards the achievement of a political victory—without nerve enough to stand up in defence of the party when it is in danger—they are ever ready, with their raven voices and lengthened visages, to prophesy destruction, and snuff up rain in every breeze.—It would involve the solution of a

nice mathematical problem, to ascertain how many of these grumblers it would take to carry a political party into power, or to sustain it there after its ascendancy was attained.

To all over-exulting Loco Focos, and over-desponding Whigs, to whom these presents shall come—BE IT KNOWN, that the Whig Party is in no danger. Its ascendancy is permanent. Its supremacy, is complete. The open attacks of its enemies—the insidious treachery of some few who have been supposed its friends—cannot seriously affect it. The great body of the People—the true Democracy of the country—are the Whig Party. They have banded themselves together for certain praiseworthy and patriotic objects. They are governed by a firm and holy resolution to keep together until those objects are fully attained. With the strength of Hercules they overthrow the accursed power of Loco Focoism. They relieved the country from the Infernal Demon that ruled its destinies with a rod of iron. Now that they have effectually conquered Evil Spirit, they are resolved to keep a watchful eye upon him, and see that he does not escape from the den to which they have scourged him back. THE WHIG PARTY IS SAFE. No one man on the face of this earth has power enough to break it down.—*Boston Atlas*.

ACT OF TOTAL DEPRIVACY. I. D. LAWSON, one of the persons severely wounded on the night of the explosion, was robbed, while in an insensible state, of \$260 in bank bills.—What should be the punishment of such a crime, perpetrated under such circumstances of unparalleled distress, supposing the wretch could be discovered? Dangling dead heaven and earth would be too good for such a fellow.—*Syracuse Journal*.

THE McLEOD CASE.

We learn from Utica that the testimony taken by commission in Canada to prove an alibi for McLeod, has been received in Utica, and is of such a character as to leave no doubt, that he will be acquitted.

Another company of U. S. soldiers, we understand is about to leave the city to keep the peace in Utica during the trial.

CONSECRATION.

The Rev. JEREMIAH O'CALLAGHAN would give notice that Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, will perform the solemn dedication of the new Catholic Church in Burlington and administer therein the Sacrament of Confirmation, on Sunday, the third day of October: and also give Confirmation in St. Albans on Tuesday 5th.

NOTICE.

The Addison County Temperance Society will hold a meeting in Bridport on Wednesday, and in Monkton on Thursday of this week. Sept. 27.

Married.

In Cornwall, on the 8th inst. by Rev. Jacob Seales, Mr. Wm. H. Lane, to Caroline, daughter of Orin Field Esq. of Cornwall.

In Ripton on Wednesday, the 15th, inst. by the Rev. M. F. Maury, John S. Foster, Esq. of Swanton, to Miss Elutharia, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Chipman of the former place.

Died.

In East Middlebury, on the 16th inst. Heret H. twin daughter of Reuben H. and Esther Cobb, aged 13 months.

"Sleep, little Helen, Sleep,
Not in thy Cradle bed,
Nor with thy Mothers breast,
But with the quiet dead."

In Bridport, on the 26th ult. Dr. MARTIN GAY, aged 75 years.

Dr. Gay came to Bridport forty-six years since, and for twenty-five years he was the only physician in that town. He was a highly respectable practitioner, and kept himself better informed of the improvements continually making in the medical science than most of the faculty. Till within the last six years, when the infirmities of age caused him mostly to relinquish his professional business, he had been since his settlement in this part of the country an active and efficient physician. He was kind and benevolent, and felt a deep interest in all the humane movements, of the day, especially in that which aims at the peaceful termination of American Slavery. In his life he have exemplified the characteristics of an honest man. He made a public profession of religion about twenty years ago.

Not long since, he experienced a paralytic affection. The immediate cause of his death Apoplexy.

WINDOW BLINDS & SAH, first rate articles for sale at the manufacturers prices, by JOHN WOOD.

100 BBLs. WESTERN FINE SALT, Coarse do. Turkeys Island, and Liverpool Butter do. for sale low Sept. 1841 by JOHN WOOD.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought into Middlebury is now opening by A. FRANCIS.

Sept. 28, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

C. BIRGE is now receiving his usual supply of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Those who wish to buy GOOD Goods cheap will please call and examine them. Sept. 13, 1841.

A. LAPACCA Lustrus, plain, Eoleans, Fig'd Alpines, Plain Chintz, & Chene Mus D. Laines, all at very low prices, by A. FRANCIS.

Sept. 28 1841.

Lemons and Oranges. TWENTY-FIVE Boxes Lemons, and six boxes of Oranges for sale low by A. & W. S. JOHNSON.

July 17, 1841.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Addison, ss.

AT a Probate Court, held at Middlebury, in and for the District of Addison, on the 23d day of September, 1841.
An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of

ETHAN ANDRUS, late of Middlebury, deceased, is presented at said Court for probate, by Harvey Pritchard, named executor therein: whereupon—it is ordered that the same be considered by said Court at a session thereof, to be held at the office of the Judge of said Court, in Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison, on the 15th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; at which time and place, all persons may appear and contest the probate of said will; and that no fee thereof be given by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed at said Middlebury three weeks successively previous to the time of said Court.

S. SWIFT, Judge.

A true copy of record, 21 3w S. SWIFT, Judge.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Addison, ss.

AT a Probate Court, held at Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison, on the 24th day of September, 1841.
Shubael Ripley, of Cornwall in said district, administrator, with the will annexed, of

SOPHIA HOUGHTON, late of Middlebury in said district, deceased, presents his administration account, and prays that the same may be examined and allowed: and—it is therefore ordered, that said account be examined for allowance by said Court, at a session thereof, to be held at the office of the Judge of said Court in Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison, on the 6th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, two weeks successively, previous to the time of said Court.

S. SWIFT, Judge.

A true copy of record, 21 2w S. SWIFT, Judge.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber on the night of the 16th inst. a sorrel horse 7 or 8 years old, natural trotter, some white in the forehead, white hind feet and long switch tail. Whoever will restore said horse to the subscriber and prove the conviction of the thief shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the return of the horse.

SAMUEL O'BRYAN, Middlebury, Sept. 17th 1841. 20 3w

Stray Horse.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on, or about the 10th of July last, a Small Dark Brown Horse, has a spaven on the near hind leg, and a Stripe in the forehead—supposed to be about Seventeen years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL WELCHOTT, SHOREHAM, Sept. 14, 1841.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of New Haven, ss.

AT a Probate Court, holden at Bristol in said District, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1841, Lucetta Allen, guardian of Hiram Allen, a minor son of Moses Allen, late of New Haven in said District, deceased, made application to this Court for time and authority to sell the real estate of her said ward, consisting of an undivided seventh part of about five acres of land, with a part of a house thereon, also one undivided seventh part of the reversion of the widow's dower in the estate of the aforesaid Moses Allen, deceased, situate, lying and being in New Haven, aforesaid, being the same real estate belonging to the said ward, as her at law to the estate of Moses Allen, aforesaid, for the purpose of putting the proceeds of such sale at interest.

Whereupon the Court appointed the 31st day of October, A. D. 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate office in Vergennes, for hearing and deciding on said application, and made an order requiring notice to be given to all persons interested, to be present and object, if they see cause, by publishing this order, three weeks successively in the Middlebury People's Press, printed at Middlebury, in the county of Addison, previous to that time.

20 3w HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge

THE subscriber keeps for sale COTTON BATS by the bale, IRA STEWART, Middlebury Sept. 11, 1841. 9 if

STRAY COW.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about a week since, a good sized light red COW. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take her away.

HARVEY YALE, Middlebury Sept. 13, 1841. 20 3w

GAIUS A. COLLAMER, Addison County Court, vs. JOHN W. HOWDEN, June Term, 1841.

Joseph C. Bradley, Trustee, WHEREAS, at the term of the county Court, held at Middlebury, in and for the county of Addison, on the second Tuesday of June 1840, Gaius A. Collamer, of Bristol, in said county, commenced his action by summons against John W. Howden, late of said Bristol, an absconding or concealed debtor, in which Joseph C. Bradley of said Bristol was also summoned as trustee of the said Howden, in a plea of the case, for \$500, for work and labor, care and diligence of the said Collamer, done and performed for the said Howden; also for \$500, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by the said Collamer to the said Howden; also for \$500, for money lent and advanced, paid, laid out and expended also for \$500, for money had and received by the said Howden of the said Collamer—as per writ on file. And the term aforesaid, the said Collamer came by H. Needham, his attorney, and because said Howden was out of this State, and had no personal notice of said suit, day thereof was given &c., from term to term until the present term of said Court; And now the said Collamer comes by his said attorney; and whereas, it is not shown to the Court that the said Howden had personal notice of said suit, it is ordered by the Court, that the plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given to the said Howden by publishing the substance of his declaration, and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause, in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be thirty days before the next term of said Court. And day thereof was further given, &c., until the said next term to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841.

S. SWIFT, Clerk.

BANK OF VERGENNES NOTICE. AGREEABLY to an act of the Legislature, passed October 1840, by which every Bank whose charter shall be extended, is required to call in the whole of its capital stock within one year from its amount, the stockholders of the Bank of Vergennes are hereby notified that ten dollars on each share of the capital stock is required to be paid in by the 13th day of December next.

By order of the President and Directors, ISAIAH SCOTT, Cashier. Vergennes, September 8, 1841. 19 8w

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Addison, ss.

BE IT remembered that at a Probate Court, held at Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison on the 8th day of September 1841,
Laurin Drake, of Weybridge, in said district, administrator of the estate of

EENEZER SCOTT, late of Weybridge, deceased, presents his petition in writing, praying that he may be licensed to sell the whole of the real estate of the said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts said said estate and expenses of administration, and therein sets forth the amount of debts due from the deceased, of the charges of administration, the value of the personal estate, and the situation of the estate to be sold, and that it is necessary to sell the whole real estate of the said deceased for the purposes aforesaid; And it is thereupon ordered that the said application for license to sell real estate be considered at a session of said Court to be holden at the office of the Judge of said Court in Middlebury in and for the district of Addison on the 29th day of September, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that the said administrator cause notice thereof to be given to all persons interested, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, previous to the time of said Court.

S. SWIFT, Judge.

A true copy of record, 19 3w S. SWIFT, Clerk.

JOSEPH C. BRADLEY, Addis on County Court, vs. JOHN HOWDEN, June Term, 1841.

AT the present term of this Court, Joseph C. Bradley, of Bristol in the County of Addison, in his own person, and brings into Court here, by certain writ and declaration against John Howden, of Bristol aforesaid, and a return of service thereon, in an action on book account; and because it is suggested to this Court, that the said John Howden is absent from this State, and has no had personal notice of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that the said plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given him by publishing the substance of his declaration, and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in Middlebury in said county, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be thirty days before the next term of said Court, and that notice of said cause, be given &c., until the said next term to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841.

19 3w S. SWIFT, Clerk.

The most highly approved Medicine now in general use for Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, catarrhus, whooping cough and pulmonary affections of every kind. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States, and is becoming so in many foreign countries. It is constantly being recommended by the most eminent and successful physicians who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.
Doct. Amory Hunting; Doct. Samuel Morrill, " Truman Abell, " Timothy Baylis, " Jere. Ellsworth, " Albert Gault.

Certificates.

(From Dr. Thomas Brown.) Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used in the treatment of country where I have resided for several years, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it. THOMAS BROWN, M. D. Concord, N. H., May 11, 1841.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler—Gentlemen— I feel it a duty I owe to the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a troublesome cough, frequent looseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me I was no help for me; that my case was beyond the reach of their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which I gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly in my case, in case of the appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed in affording any relief, but Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respectfully yours, P. MERRIAM. New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1841.

BE CAREFUL! Beware of imposition. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a BLUE wrapper on which a yellow label, signed by WM. JONN, CUTLER, New Bedford, is pasted, and is a fair state of the Balsam will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by palming off the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these spurious articles are "Cutler's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," "Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle of said seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe and Reed) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs, No. 51, Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and Country Merchants generally in New England, and in the principal parts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents. Sold by S. MOODY. 15-ly Middlebury Vermont.

FOR SALE.

The Dwelling House, and Lot lately owned and occupied by B. Shurtliff Esq. in this village. For terms &c. inquire of NATHAN WOOD. Sept. 9th. 1841. 3w.

SUPERFINE GENESEE FLOUR, for sale by the subscriber. IRA STEWART. Sept. 20. 20 if